

...the able correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, gives the following description of a scene which occurred at Washington on Monday:

The proceedings of Congress being dull today, I accepted an invitation to visit the room of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, where I found a Mr. Homer, brother to Sidney Homer, whose anti-Tariff letter appeared in the last number of the "Union," exhibiting about 200 specimens of goods of English manufacture, with like goods of American production, and prices attached to each—in order to convince members of Congress that our Tariff ought to be struck down!

I don't know when I ever enjoyed an hour's time more heartily. Mr. Homer is a gentlemanly person, who seems to understand the wants of the English Manufacturers admirably well. Indeed he told those present that he had resided in Manchester, England, for ten years, engaged in sending British goods to this country, and that he left England to reside in the United States in 1842. He has amassed a large fortune, and seems to come to instruct Congress in behalf of "Sir R. Walker," on the one side, and the Manufacturers of Manchester on the other. He brings a letter of instruction and recommendation from Mr. Alexander Henry, a great capitalist in Manchester, which is dated January 2d, 1846, and was received per the steamer Hibernia. A part of this letter, Mr. Homer exhibits to those who wish to peruse it. The British writer of it, in speaking of Mr. Polk's anti-Tariff message to Congress, exclaims—"A second Daniel come to judgment! A second Sir Richard Cobden!" He praises the message very much—thereby showing how highly it is appreciated by the British Manufacturers!

In regard to Mr. Homer's mission to instruct Congress into the belief that it would be best to break down the American Manufactures and export those of Great Britain, Mr. Henry writes: "I am glad that you, whose long experience as our Importer, enables you so well to understand the subject, have taken it in hand; for if the object of those at Washington be to obtain sound information and arrive at just conclusions in the proposed alteration of the present Tariff, the information which you can lay before them will be highly valuable."

There were present in the room while I was there, Messrs. Stewart, Collamer and Hubbard, of the House, and Mr. Wethered of Baltimore; also, two anti-Tariff members, who soon left. You may well imagine that such gentlemen as I have named would, under the circumstances, put some searching questions to Mr. Homer, coming there for such a purpose and so recommended! And I assure you they did put them! Mr. Homer answered as well, perhaps, as any Free-Trader could—but never have I seen a man so completely confuted!

He exhibited two pieces of calico which he said were manufactured by Senator Simmons, of Rhode Island, who sold them, one for 17 cents per yard, and the other for 14 or 15. Mr. Wethered thought there must be some mistake in this and went up to the Senate and requested Mr. Simmons to come down to the Committee room, who readily assented to the request. He said the pieces in question were none of his manufacture, and from the quality the best piece was not worth 12 1/2 cents, and the other not over 10 1/2 per yard. Those persons from whom Mr. Homer had obtained them had deceived him.

Mr. Homer said the manufacturers of this species of goods made a profit of from 60 to 80 per centum. Mr. Hubbard asked him why then more persons did not invest their capital in such profitable business? He asked Mr. Homer why he did not embark in this business? The latter replied, that he would invest £50,000 in it, if he did not fear that so many would push into the same enterprise as to bring down the profits, by competition, so low as to destroy the business. Mr. Stewart asked if that was not the American doctrine, that competition reduced not only the profits, but the prices? Mr. Collamer asked who but the great mass of the people reaped the benefit from this competition among manufacturing capitalists? Mr. Hubbard wanted Mr. Homer to say, if the reason why he did not invest his capital in this line of business was because competition would bring down the price of the goods manufactured? Mr. Homer felt in his reply, and said there were several reasons why he would not engage in manufactures. One was that the market would be fluctuating.

Mr. Wethered, seeing the state of things, and exercising his compassion, said it was too bad for so many to be against one. He hoped the Tariff folks in Congress would also have a Committee Room, as well as the British Manufacturers, with specimens for examination and comparison, and that they would appoint some sensible gentleman to superintend it and argue the matter single-handed with Mr. Homer. Whereupon the gentlemen made their bows and took their leave. I fear Mr. Homer will find his mission too hot for him. The American people don't like these kind of missions on behalf of British Manufacturers, who seek the destruction of the American Tariff.

A YOUNG COUPLE, turning away to get married down east, were hotly pursued by the enraged father in a sleigh and pair, and on his gaining on the parties, one of the groom's friends jumped out of the sleigh and tossed the gentleman into a snow bank, drove off, and succeeded in the enterprise. The father gave up all further pursuit of the undutiful couple.

A COMMON CASE.—Mr. Bryant, late one of the editors of the Louisville Courier, says he has "scuffled with poverty from his youth up, and was now relieved from it, it would be a sort of deprivation." His case is not a singular one.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, March 14, 1846.

V. H. FLETCHER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 2d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising. Also at his Office No. 160 Nassau Street, New York. And S. E. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore.

Our acknowledgments are due to the Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, the Hon. Simon Cameron and the Hon. James Pollock, and also to Messrs. Bright and Waggenseller of the Legislature.

On our first page is an excellent article on the comparative strength of the English and American navy. Also an interesting adventure in a snow drift.

An error occurred in our Washington letter in our paper of the 28th, in relation to the Committee's report on the National Foundry. The Committee of last session reported in favor of Easton, of the present session, they spoke favorably of Easton, Reading and Harrisburg, but leave the selection to the President.

The weather has been exceedingly mild during the last week, and the deep snow has rapidly disappeared under the mild and genial influence of the sun's rays. Mother earth, it is as yet, but partially disrobed, excepting the streets which are as black and as muddy as can be desired. The danger of a sudden thaw and great freshet is therefore partially dispelled.

That same Old Ox was again shot for at this place, and again won by Mr. Loudenschlager, of Union county. Our Union county friends are close and steady marksmen, and extremely hard to beat.

PER CONTRA.—An amateur match came off at this place a few days since, in which there was some extraordinary shooting. One young gentleman informed us, that himself and partner, out of 12 shots, at a rest, actually hit the board once. This certainly was not bad, considering it might have been worse.

The canals are to be opened as soon as the snow and the frost in the ground disappears.

SWANSON'S FURNACE.—We understand this furnace will be put in blast, about the 1st of April next.

The Harrisburg Union contains a long and well written article reviewing the decisions of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, intended, we presume, as an answer to the charge that a number of Judge Woodward's decisions had been reversed by that Court.

A letter writer from Washington says, he saw a letter from one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in which he denies that any of the Judges ever interfered against Judge Woodward's nomination to the vacant Judgeship.

CUBA.—It is probable that the next news from this interesting Island, will inform us of an insurrection, and independent government established by the people.

AN EXPLOSION.—Our friends of the Harrisburg Union made a miraculous escape, though not without serious loss, in the explosion of a steam boiler, in their office. We trust the enterprise and spirit with which they conducted their journal will be but temporarily checked by this accident. We copy the following from the Argus, of the 10th inst.:

"About half past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the steam boiler in the basement of the Democratic Union office burst, and carried away almost every thing around it. The floors of the first, second and third stories were shattered by the head of the boiler which was upright, and the north end of the building bulged out, perhaps a foot from its usual position. A very considerable amount of paper was spoiled or injured, and much of the type in the office was knocked into pits. All the windows in the basement and the windows and doors in the publication office, were completely driven out. The damage to the building, stationary, materials, furniture, &c., may amount to near \$2,000. Singular enough, of the thirty or forty people in the building but two or three were at all injured, and they but slightly. Mr. Lescurie was standing at the door of the publication office and was sent into the street with a war of panicle and glass, yet fortunately, lost but little. There is an Old Fellows' Hall in the fifth story, and the boiler would have gone there, probably, but it was "without the password."

The Philadelphia Ledger adds: "Mr. Lescurie had gone to the door with a friend, and was standing on the steps. He was knocked into the middle of the street, and the panels of the door and the sashes and glass of the windows keeping him company. The table, at which he sat but a few moments before, was dashed into a hundred fragments. The floor, for eight or ten feet square, was shattered as though it had been glass, and heavy timbers were cut off and splintered. Bundles of paper were knocked through the second floor with fragments of boards from below, and some fell into the basement."

On the second floor, the foreman of the Union had been sitting at his desk, and left to cross the office for something, when the explosion carried off the very boards he had been standing on. On the third floor, Mr. Adams, the foreman of the office where the printing of the State is done, was reading proof. The boards were blown from under one of his feet, and his chair tilted, and he fell into the hole made by the pieces of boiler. Luckily he caught on a joist. He was covered with mud and steam and plaster, but not injured. The head of the boiler passed to the fourth floor but there stopped, and fell down through the hole it had made. An Odd Fellows' Lodge was above, but I did not learn that any injury was done to the furniture or regalia."

Our Washington correspondent refers to some sharp shooting in the U. S. Senate on the Oregon question, between some of the leading democrats. Mr. Haywood's speech fell like a bomb shell among some of the would be knowing ones, especially Mr. Allen, the chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations, a post that should have been occupied by a more responsible man. The impression is general, that the ultra war party, have not echoed the sentiments of the President, and that they have been checked by him through Mr. Haywood. We quote the following extracts from Oliver Oldschool's letter on this subject:

"I have witnessed to-day, a degree of feeling and heard a sharpness of debate and a freedom of language in the Senate, which perhaps has never been equalled by any thing of the kind in that body before, and which will long be remembered by every one present, but especially by those most interested in it. I will not however anticipate the most interesting and exciting portion of the sayings and doings, but reserve it for its proper place.

Mr. Haywood continued and concluded his speech upon the Oregon question, and in doing so occupied the Senate from one o'clock till past three. I shall not attempt to give you a synopsis of his remarks. His object seemed to be, as it was yesterday, to show that the President stands on 49 degrees, and that he has never closed the door against negotiation. In doing this he read from the Annual Message, and argued that his interpretation was borne out by the President's language. It had been attempted, he said, in that Chamber and elsewhere, to put a construction upon his language which the President never thought of; it had been attempted to commit him to a position that he never intended to stand in by this interpretation of his language; it never should be said that the construction was laid at his door, that it was attempted to hold him by it, and he had no friend to relieve him from the false position his professed friends were endeavoring to place him in, and to stand by him.

Mr. H. was in favor of authorizing the notice to be given unconditionally with anything else. He called upon the Senate to trust the President, and declared that he would not betray them. He pledged himself, if there were any symptoms of betrayal, to stand by the Senate, and to agree never to adjourn until they knew whether they were to have peace or war.

He had seen some things which to him meant a good deal. He had seen it stated in a western paper last summer, that BAXTON and CLAY were for settling Oregon on 49. He knew well what this was for, (To kill off Benton.) Another leader in South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) was to be put out of the way by sticking "Panic Faith" to his back. Now and then we heard a furious tirade against the North Eastern Boundary Treaty. What was this for? To put the Governor of New York hors du combat. Who then was to be the candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency?

Mr. Hannegan. We will take him from the ranks of the people. Mr. Haywood. Just the answer I expected. From the ranks of the people! Will you take him from the farmers, the mechanics, the mass of laborers? No. These people are not to furnish the candidate. They are educated for governing a nation and they know it; they do not expect to furnish the candidate; but yet they are to be capital and appealed to thus.

But the leaders of the Democratic party are all to be turned out, one for one cause, another for another. Here Mr. Haywood made a remark which I could not catch, but heard him say the President thrust out—daming the British.

Mr. Hannegan now rose, evidently laboring under warmth of feeling. Before replying to some parts of the extraordinary speech of the Senator from N. C., the most extraordinary he had ever listened to, he desired to put a question to him, which he had in writing. He wished to know of the Senator whether he had authority from the President, direct or indirect, for placing the construction upon his language which he had placed?

Mr. Haywood replied that he had said, in his speech, that the President could not authorize any man to speak for him.

Mr. Allen. The senator has spoken as if by authority of the President, and he demanded of him whether he had the President's authority for what he had said?

Mr. Haywood said something to the effect that if he were chairman of the committee which held confidential intercourse with the President; and a senator, not a member of that committee, should speak in that body, he thought he would be well enough informed to know whether that senator spoke the sentiments of the President or not. If he were not, he would be unwilling to occupy that place any longer. But as he was not a member of any such committee, no senator had any right to interrogate him.

While Mr. H. was speaking Mr. Wescott called him to order. Mr. H. said the senator need not be alarmed, he was not about to reveal anything.

Mr. Allen did not demand an answer of the senator as a personal right, but as a public right. He has assumed here to speak for the President, to give the President's construction to his language.

Mr. Wescott called the senator to order. Mr. Haywood—I can save the senator all trouble of speaking further—I will not answer his interrogatories. He has no right to interrogate me.

Mr. Allen—Then the senator takes back his speech.

Mr. Haywood (in his seat)—I am very glad to find my speech takes.

Mr. Allen, (in his seat) BRITISH, (in a loud and angry tone).

Mr. Hannegan, sir, there is no truth in man nor meaning in words, if the President is not committed to 54 40. It is as true as the Holy Book. He had heard about free trade, and the settling this question by a reduction of the duties; but as

such as he desired free trade, it would never be bought by him with any portion of his country. Our farmers are to be benefited, we are told, by free trade; but there were countries upon the Baltic and Black Sea that could raise wheat and pour it into the ports of Great Britain, at much less prices than our western farmers could send it to England. Such free trade would benefit the West but little.

In conclusion, Mr. H. again spoke of the extraordinary speech of the Senator from North Carolina. He had, he said, uttered false words with the tongue of a serpent.

It may well be supposed, that all this heated language, these taunts and thrusts, could not be uttered without creating much sensation in the Senate. It was an encounter between members of the same political family—but it was with keen weapons, wielded by strong arms, and the cuts and thrusts were no child's play. Wounds were made, wounds that will bleed, and fester, and will not heal; the war was to the knife, and the knife to the hilt."

FIRE IN BLOOMSBURG.—A fire broke out about one o'clock, on the morning of the 6th inst., in Wm. Sloan's wagon shop, and burned it totally down, with nearly all the stock and tools and unfinished work, and injuring the dwelling house some. Loss estimated at \$2000.

THE CREDITOR'S SOLILOQUY.

[Enter Creditor, arms folded, eyes cast down in deep thought.]

To sue, or not to sue—that is the question; Whether 'tis better for a creditor To suffer pressure from long standing bills; Or leave them boldly, in a lawyer's hands; Altho' we risk the loss of customers, But we may thus security obtain, And end the heart-ache and the thousand shocks The speculator and the hard drove man Are heir to! 'Tis sure a consummation Devoutly to be wished. To dun—to sue— Perchance to pay the cost? Ay, there's the rub; For, in the law, such dreadful fees may come, When we once enter its dark labyrinth, Must give up purse. There's the respect That makes our credits such tedious length; For who would bear our debtors' long delay, With nought but promises from month to month— Our very favor breeding insolence— When weat once might make ourselves most sure Apparently—by strong Bum Bailiff's grasp! Who then these ills would tamely suffer Of losing money by long-winded debtors, And paying premiums and renewing notes, And at each door sweating to borrow cash? But that the dread of going into law— The most uncertain refuge, from whose maze The plaintiff oft so shabbily returns— Puzzles the will, protects our credits, And makes us rather bear the debts we have Than hazard others that we know not of. Thus does apprehension make us cowards, And thus we often lose our honest dues, And with them enterprises of great pith, From mere dread of entering on an action. But I'll no longer fear. I'd rather the slow And tardy paymaster— for 'tis better He fail than suffer bankruptcy myself. E.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—The Committee of Ways and Means have reported to the House the following appropriations for the Post-office Department:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Items include Transportation of mails, Postmasters, Ship letter, Wrapping paper, Furniture of offices, Advertising, Mail bags, Blanks, Locks, keys and stamps, Mail depredations and special agents, Clerks, Miscellaneous.

DUELLING AND HONOR.—We do not remember ever to have read a more pithy and appropriate remark than the following, contained in a speech of Mr. Kennedy, of Indiana, on the Oregon notice: "There has been a comparison here between the honor of an individual who goes out to fight his fellow man in private life, and the honor of a nation engaged in war. But what is it that justifies war? The vindication of our rights. But what is the motive of a duel? The obtaining of a little poor, venal revenge. I live in a country where we never fight duels—or yield up rights."

GEN. JACKSON'S EPITAPH.—The Union, Nashville, Tenn., says the following will be the epitaph on Gen. Jackson tombstone:—Andrew Jackson, born on the 15th of March, 1767—died on the 6th of June, 1845.

BY THE DEATH OF GOV. STOCKTON, of Delaware, the office of Governor devolves upon Dr. Joseph Maull, speaker of the Senate.

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW JERSEY have passed a bill for incorporating a company at New Brunswick, called "Day's India Rubber Manufacturing Co.," with a capital of \$300,000.

ANOTHER RAILROAD.—The Cleveland Plain Dealer thinks there is no longer any doubt but a Railroad will be constructed from that city to Columbus, where it will connect with a railroad (not yet finished) leading to Cincinnati.

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT have adopted Morse's American Magnetic Telegraph, in preference to the English and French imitations.

CHEAP FARES TO BOSTON.—On the 1st of April the Stonington railroad goes into the hands of new lessees—when competition recommences between the various lines to Boston. Eight steamboats will be put on the route.

Canal Commissioners' Convention.

We announced last week, that the Convention had nominated Wm. B. Foster, Jr., for the office of Canal Commissioner. We understand there was a good deal of feeling exhibited at the Convention, and that notwithstanding a large majority of the delegates in attendance were in favor of Wm. B. Foster, a large majority of the people were in favor of one term and a new man. It was contended that the law for the election of Canal Commissioners was enacted for the purpose of preventing a perpetuity of power among those holding office. The Board was also censured for holding back their appointments until after the Convention, as appears by the following resolutions in the Convention which were debated with considerable warmth:

"Mr. Gillis submitted the following preamble and resolution: WHEREAS, The perpetuity of a republican government essentially depends upon the purity of the elective franchise, and the freedom of the people from the influence of the patronage of any of the departments of government. AND WHEREAS, the people of Pennsylvania, in the adoption of the new constitution, as well as the passage of a law for the election of a Board of Canal Commissioners, were actuated by a desire to diminish Executive patronage, in order that every voter might be left free to exercise his own estimable privilege, unawed by the fear of official resentment, or influenced by the hopes of official reward.—AND WHEREAS, the present Board of Canal Commissioners, contrary to the custom and usage of former years, have not, as yet, made any of their appointments, thus giving rise to a report that such delay was designed to control the election and action of delegates to this Convention, by stimulating the exertions of those in office, in order to secure the re-nomination of one of the present Board. AND WHEREAS, it is due to them that this report should be promptly met and refuted: therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of — be appointed to wait upon the Board of Canal Commissioners, and ascertain and report to this Convention the causes which have induced this departure from the long established usage of making their appointments at an early day after the organization of said Board, and for having postponed them until after the assembly of this Convention.

On proceeding to the second reading and consideration, the yeas and nays were called, and were—yeas 34, nays 90.

Mr. Richardson moved, that inasmuch as the appointments have been delayed as aforesaid, therefore this Convention will adjourn to the day of June. Lost.

Mr. Wadsworth moved a resolution declaring in favor of the one term principle. Lost.

Mr. Brown moved to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

Mr. Hickok moved an amendment declaring in favor of the one term principle.

This was discussed by Messrs. H. C. Hickok, of Perry, Chas. Brown, of Phila., Dr. Reynolds, of Mifflin, S. W. Black, of Allegheny, Joshua F. Cox, of Somerset, T. C. McDowell, of Cambria, Jacob Zeigler, of Butler, Gen. A. P. Wilson, of Huntingdon, and others.

Mr. Reynolds, of Mifflin, moved a further amendment, that (in effect) the people contemplated the one term principle in providing for the election of Canal Commissioners. Mr. Hickok accepted this as a modification of his motion.

Mr. S. W. Black, moved still further to amend by substituting a resolution incorporating the principle of the previous resolution.

The discussion was continued by several gentlemen, and a vote was taken on Mr. Black's amendment, and it was lost—Yeas 41, Nays 85.

Mr. Reynold then withdrew his motion and the Convention proceeded to nominate candidates for Canal Commissioner.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot, which resulted in the nomination of Wm. B. Foster, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. William B. Foster, Jr., had 82 votes; A. A. Douglass, 10; Thomas J. Power, 10; L. G. Glover, 9; Wm. Patterson, 3; W. K. Huffnagle, 4; Samuel Dunn, 4; E. A. Reynolds, 2; E. V. Bright, 2.

A number of resolutions were then submitted by Mr. Reader, of Northampton, on the usual topics. As they possess but little merit, in a literary or any other point of view, being verbose and considerably inflated, we do not deem them of sufficient importance or interest to give them an insertion.

When the resolution in favor of a discriminating tariff for revenue was read, Mr. Mumma, of Dauphin, moved to strike it out, and offered a substitute in favor of protection and the act of 1842.

Mr. Banks, moved to lay both resolution and amendment on the table. Which was unanimously adopted. These incidental trusts at the Tariff of 1842, by the peculiar friends of the present administration, are becoming too apparent to be any longer disguised. We have been frequently asked whether Gov. Shunk's administration was Tariff or anti-Tariff. Our own opinion is that the Governor is obliged to stand up so straight between the people of Pennsylvania and the anti-Tariff party generally, that he actually leans considerably towards the latter. We find that all the papers, loudest in singing Zouzes to his administration, are also loudest in their denunciations against the present tariff. These things are certainly significant of something.

JAMAICA.—Jamaica papers mention that several shocks of an earthquake were felt in Antigua and neighboring islands on the 17th December; but without much damage.

A FAMILY IN FRENCH.—In the Auburn Post-tributary are a father and three sons, the youngest only fourteen years of age.

Correspondence of the Sunbury American.

NUMBER XI.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1846.

The climate of the metropolis is as fluctuating as the rumors, set afloat here by letter writers, on the Oregon question. March, one of the most changeable of all the months, made its entrance with one of the most severe snow storms that has been experienced in the metropolis for some years—this is what the old "residents" say. A snow to the depth of about fifteen inches fell. Its stay with us was but a few days. At the present time of writing,—after an elapse of but 3 or 4 days since the severe storm,—the citizens of the metropolis are enjoying weather that might well be envied them from your inhabitants of the cold regions of Pennsylvania. So agreeable and pleasant is it, that the Pennsylvania avenue—by the way, how did Pennsylvania come in for the principal avenue, in fact, the only agreeable place to promenade!—is thronged with beauty, to such an extent, that poor infatuated man falls in love with nearly all he sees.—How long it will remain, none of our "weather-cocks" can tell.

As usual, the House is still going through its "motions," its "orders," &c., without effecting anything of importance. A great deal of the time is consumed in the reception of petitions and memorials, many of which are of such a local nature that their interest would not warrant a notice.

The House, by an action on the 4th inst., determined it would not permit attacks in "closed quarters." A charge was made by Mr. Sawyer, against a correspondent of the New York Tribune, for an article reflecting upon him. (Mr. S.'s) personal habits. Upon a motion of Mr. Brinkerhoff, the letter writers and reporters of the Tribune were expelled from the House. This expulsion of all the reporters and letter writers of the Tribune, for the impudence and indiscretion of one person, may be unjust. But, if nothing else, it may serve to teach some of these irresponsible slanderers, that members of Congress place some value upon their reputation. The community is too much polluted by letters from this city. The unfortunate duel between Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Pleasant, although an old affair, was the consequence of a letter from this city to the Richmond Enquirer.

Among many other small bills, presented on the 5th inst., notice was given of one to provide for a military asylum for invalid soldiers of the United States. Memorials, at different sessions from the officers of the army, have been presented to Congress for the erection of such an institution. Every committee yet, I believe, the have had it under consideration, have reported favorable bills. It seems, however, that Congress has never thought enough of the matter to give it its serious attention. In the memoirs the officers do not ask a fund from the Treasury of the United States, for the establishment of this institution. They say it can be supported without any appropriation, whatever, from the government itself. Then why not grant the request of the memorialists—why not establish an institution for the soldier's retreat, who has spent his youthful energies in the services of his country! As it is, under the present laws of the country, when a soldier becomes disabled, matter from what source the disability may rise, he is discharged, and left to seek a miserable subsistence from the cold charities of the world. Our army, under such an institution, would be composed of men possessed of noble constitutions; not as now, of notorious and sapped characters. The army at the present time, is the last resort for recklessness. In this asylum, the faithful and devoted patriots who have served his country, can look forward to a retreat, where the infirmities of age will properly attended to. Its tendency would elevate the standing of our army higher than is at present.

The Committee of Ways and Means have yet introduced the bill for the modification of the present tariff. The "Union" promises introduction before this time. What soon the committee have for withholding it from the scrutiny of Congress, as well as the country whose prosperity, in a great measure, depends upon it, is hard to devise. It is the opinion of many, that nothing, no matter if it be before the House, will be done with the Oregon question. The Western members count it a matter of secondary importance. They give us Oregon, and then we will talk about the tariff. In this way, the Oregon tariff questions may occupy more time than suppose; and unless the Southern "trade" advocates "toe the mark" laid out to by the Western members on the Oregon question, this modification of the tariff will be effected as easy as imagined. They are going to see whether the Oregon question is settled by compromise or not. Father Ritchie the Union, too, it is well seen, from the fr appeals he has made to the Western members in regard to their course upon the modification is not ignorant of this fact.

In the Senate, the Oregon question the order of the day. The discussion, a proaches nearer its end, waxes waru speech of Mr. Haywood, concluded on day, the 5th inst., was the cause of a very and at times personal debate. Mr. H declared, that the President would Com this question on the 49th parallel; should Britain renew negotiations; and let remark, that this opinion is very prevalent in the metropolis at this time. Both Mr. and Mr. Hannegan rose in astonishment surprise, and asked the senator whether he was by authority or not. Mr. Haywood would say no questions—merely referring to his speech. Upon this refusal, Mr. Hannegan